UTILITY MODEL NO. Sho 56-77805

WAVEGUIDE LIGHT-SCATTERING DEVICE

[Translated from Japanese]

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JAPANESE PATENT OFFICE (JP)

UTILITY MODEL NO. Sho 56-77805

November 19, Sho 54

Utility Model Application

To: The Commissioner of the Japanese Patent Office

1. Title of Design

Waveguide light-scattering device

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4. Agent:

Toshio Nakao Patent attorney and 1 other 5. List of attachment:

- (1) Specification 1 copy
- (2) Drawing 1 copy
- (3) Powder of attorney 1 copy
- (4) Copy of application 1 copy

[There are no amendments to this patent.]

[Translator's note: Names of products and firms are spelled phonetically in this translation.] [p. 1]

Specification

1. Title of design

Waveguide light-scattering device

- 2. Claims of the design
- (1) A waveguide light-scattering device structure in which scatterers that do not absorb the beam of light and do not undergo chemical reaction with the light-transmitting medium are included inside a light transmitting medium where a beam of light is directed based on total reflection and is structured so that the aforementioned beam of light is directed to the outside of the aforementioned light transmitting medium based on scattering by the above-mentioned scatterer.
- (2) The waveguide light-scattering device described in Claim 1 in which the scatterer is one or more of magnesium oxide, zinc oxide, and titanium oxide.
- (3) The waveguide light-scattering device described in Claim 1 in which the scatterer is a cell.
- 3. Detailed description of the design

The present invention pertains to an element used for guiding a beam of light that passes

As a means to guide a beam of light that passes through a light-transmitting medium, a method where a grating or V grooves are formed on the surface of light transmission path in a light integrating circuit, a method where prisms are applied, a method where tapering is provided along the light transmission path, etc. have been known in the past. But all of the abovementioned methods are designed for optical couplers and the purpose is to guide light along a light transmission path and isotropic guiding of light is not possible.

The purpose of the present design is to provide a waveguide light-scattering device capable of guiding a beam of light that passes through the light transmission path in one direction as well as isotropically outside the light transmission path.

The present design is explained in further detail using the prior art, a working example of the present design, and drawings as references.

Fig. 1 shows a means for guiding to the outside a beam of light that passes through a light transmission path that has been used in the past; beam of light 12 passes through light transmission path 11 encounters total internal reflection and is guided to the outside.

In the aforementioned prior art, the beam of light guided outside by the light transmission path can be observed from one end alone. On the other hand, the beam of light can be guided to the outside isotropically along the light transmission path.

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Fig. 2 shows a working example of the waveguide light-scattering device of the present design. In the figure, beam of light 22 passes through light transmission path 21 experiences total internal reflection and is scattered by scatterers 23 and a part of the light does not experience total internal reflection along light transmission path 21 and exits to the outside. In the aforementioned working example, a plastic fiber dispersed with cells made of magnesium

oxide, zinc oxide, or titanium oxide is used as the scatterer inside the light-transmitting medium and an excellent scattering effect is achieved. Furthermore, aluminum, etc. may be deposited on one surface of the light transmission path that includes the scatterer so as to reflect scattered light to increase the brightness of the other surface. In this case, the scatterer can be dispersed in plastic and can be made into any desired size; thus, it can be applied as a surface light for rooms, decorative lighting, local lighting, etc.

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Fig. 3 shows a different working example of the present design. Linear beam of light 31 enters light-transmitting medium 32 and passes through the light-transmitting medium, is scattered by scatterer 33, and guided outside light transmission path 32. In the aforementioned working example, as a scatterer, magnesium oxide is dispersed in an acrylic resin (product of Mitsubishi Rayon Co., (Ltd.), "Daiyanal LR-1065"), and sufficient brightness as a surface light is observed.

Fig. 4 shows a different working example of the present design. Linear beam of light 41 enters light-transmitting medium 42 passes through the light-transmitting medium, is scattered by scatterer 43, and is guided outside the light-transmitting medium 42. In the aforementioned working example, a film known by the trade name "Calver film" of Canon Corp. was used as the light-transmitting medium, and decomposition of the diazo compound included in said film was achieved by exposure, and the nitrogen generated was fixed inside the film as cells by a heat-treatment and serves as the scatterer. The diameter of the aforementioned scatterer is in the range of 0.5 to 2 μm. In Fig. 4, a working example where the beam of light that passes through the light-transmitting medium is guided to form a character pattern is shown, and the aforementioned vesicular method where nitrogen is fixed inside the film as cells is capable of achieving a resolution of 500 lines/mm, and the beam of light that passes through the light-transmitting medium can be guided as a desired pattern.

As described above, the waveguide light-scattering device of concern in the present design is capable of guiding the beam of light that passes through the light transmission path isotropically outside the light transmission path, can be made into any desired size, thus, it can be applied as a variety of lighting elements and display devices.

4. Brief description of the figures

Fig. 1 shows a means for guiding the beam of light of the prior art that passes through a light transmission path to the outside. Fig. 2, Fig. 3, and Fig. 4 show working examples of waveguide light-scattering devices of concern in the present design.

Explanation of codes

21, 32, 42 ... light-transmitting medium, 22 ... waveguide light, 23, 33, 43 ... scatterers, 31, 41 ... linear beam of light

Agent: Toshio Nakao, Patent attorney and 1 other

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Fig. 1

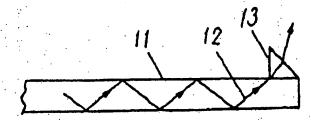


Fig. 2

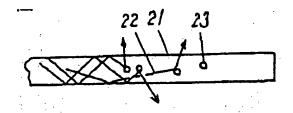


Fig. 3

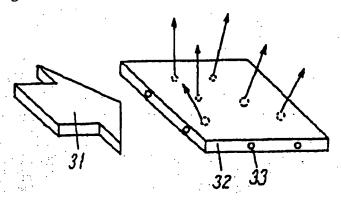
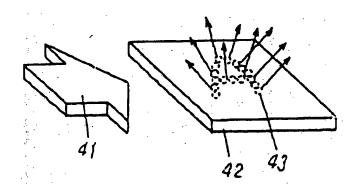


Fig. 4



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(4,000円)

実用新案登録願(18)

特許庁長官殿

1考案の名称 トウ ハ コウサンランソウ チ 導波光散乱装置

老 絮 2 考

迅

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[連絡先 電話(東京)437-1121 特許分出]

5 添付書類の目録

細 書一 (1)则

叫一 (2)X

状/ (3) 灰 任

(4)願 書 副 本

通 1 迊 通 通

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1、考案の名称
導波光散乳装置

- 2、実用新案登録請求の範囲
 - (1) 光線が全反射により内部を導波することの可能な光伝送媒体内部に、前記光線を吸収せず、かつ、前記光伝送媒体と化学的に反応しない散乱体を含み、この散乱体による散乱により、導波する前記光線を前記光伝送媒体外部へ導くより構成してなる導波光散乱装置。
 - (2) 散乱体が酸化マグネシウム,酸化亜鉛,酸化 チタンの少なくとも一つである実用新案登録請 求の範曲第1項記載の導波光散乱装置。
 - (3) 散乱体が気泡である実用新案登録請求の範囲 第1項記載の導変光散乱装置。
- 3、考案の詳細な説明

本考案は光伝送媒体内部を導波する光線を外部 に導く素子に関するものである。

従来、光伝送路内部を導波する光線を外部に導 く方法としては光集積回路において、光伝送路表

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 $\langle \hat{\gamma}^{(i)} \rangle$

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面にグレーティングやV海を設ける方法やプリズムを設ける方法、伝送路に沿ってテーパをつける方法などが知られているが、これらはいずれもフォト・カプラーとして考えられたものであり、光伝送路外部へは一方向に導波光を導くことを目的としており、等方的に光を導き出すことができない。

本考案は上述の問題点の解決を目指し、光伝送 路内部を導放する光線を一方向だけでなく、等方 的に光伝送路外部に導くことができるような導波 光散乱装置を得ることを目的としている。

以下に本考案についてその従来例と実施例を対 比させ、図面を参照しつつ詳細に説明する。

第1回は従来より光伝送路内部を導放する光線を外部に導く方法の一つとして知られているもので、光伝送路11の内部を全反射しながら導放する光線12はプリズム13を通って光伝送路11の外部に導かれる。

この従来例では光伝送路外部に導かれる光線は 一方向でしか観察することができない。これに対 して、本考案では等方的に光線を光伝送路外部に 導くことができる。

第2図は本考案導波光散乱装置の一実施例を示 す。図において、線状の光伝送媒体21の内部を 全反射しながら導波する光線22は散乱体23亿 より散乱され、一部分は光伝送媒体21内部を全 反射することができなくなり、外部へ導かれる。 この実施例では光伝送媒体中に散乱体として酸化 **亜鉛,酸化マグネシウム,酸化チタンあるいは気 泡を分散させたプラスチックフェイバを用いたが、** いずれも良好な散乱体として作用した。また、散 乱体を含む光伝送路片曲にアルミニウムなどを蒸 着することにより散乱光を反射させ、もう一方の **側の輝度を上げることも可能である。これは散乱** 体をプラスチックスに分散させて容易に、任意の 大きさに作ることができるので、室内照明、装飾 用照明、局部照明などの面照明として応用できる ほか、表示素子の絵素としても応用が可能である。

第3図は他の実施例を示す。光伝送媒体32 K 入射した線状光級31は光伝送媒体32 中を導変

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し、散乱体33により散乱され、光伝送媒体32の外部に導かれる。この実施例では散乱体として 酸化マグネシウムをアクリル樹脂(三菱レイヨン (株) 商品名「ダイヤナール L R - 1 O 6 5 」) 化分散させて用いたが、面照明として十分な輝度 が認められた。

光線を任意のパターンとして外部に導くことが可能である。

以上に示したように、本考案にかかる導波光散 乱装置は光伝送媒体中を導放する光線を等方的に 外部に取り出すことができ、しかも任意の大きさ のものを作ることが可能で、各種の照明や絵素と して、またディスプレイ装置として使用すること ができる。

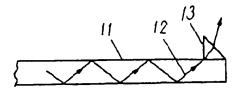
4、凶血の簡単な説明

第1図は光伝送路中を導波する光線を外部の一方向へ導く従来例を示す図である。第2図,第3図および第4図はそれぞれ本考案にかかる導波光散乱装置の実施例を示す図である。

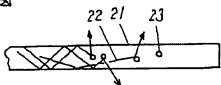
代理人の氏名 弁理士 中 尾 敏 男 ほか1名

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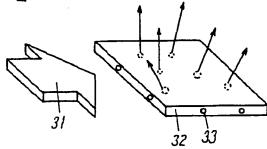
第 1 図



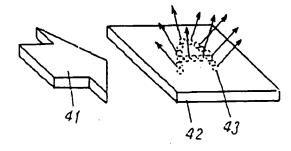
第 2 図



第 3 図



第 4 图



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